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THE LANCASTER LEDGER

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BY

W. M. CONNORS,

Editor and proprietor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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[FOR THE LANCASTER LEDGER.]

CAMP IN THE WOODS, Scott Co., Miss.

July 27th 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Thinking that you would like to hear from the "Army of the West," and particularly from Co. E, 22d Regt. S. C. V., I have concluded to pen you a few lines.

Company E is the only one in this Regt. from Lancaster. We are encamped on a clear and beautiful stream where we can get an abundance of good water, for the first time in a long while. It is indeed a treat to get a good drink of water in this country. A good drink of spring water is relished as much by us now as a "Mint Jewlip" would be at home in times of peace.

This is a splendid farming country, and the thousands of acres of up-land corn attest the richness of the soil, and its culture the intelligence and industry of the planters. Infact Mississippi is one vast granary.

In the recent fights and skirmishes before and around Jackson, Co. E lost one killed—private Jacob Knight—and four wounded, viz: Sergt. S. J. Bowers, privates W. J. Phillips, S. J. Connell, J. W. Thompson. The company has seen much hard service—was in the Maryland campaign of 1862, and came from thence to N. C., Charleston and recently to this State. The spirits of our soldiers are good and as they are rested now, will be ready to go, wherever duty may call them. Under the leadership of the kind and gallant Col. Goodlett, we will cheerfully go wherever General Johnston may give the enemy battle. Our Regt. is devotedly attached to Col. Goodlett, and no one stands deservedly higher with his command. He is kind, generous and brave, and treats all alike, both high and low, rich and poor, officer and private. How many officers forget "that they too are men" as soon as they put on Stars or Bars. None of this about our Colonel. He is the same plain, sensible and unostentatious man that he was before he was honored with the command of the Regiment.

The health of our company is good.—Capt. O. C. Hinson is a good officer, kind and attentive to the wants of his men and altogether a model of a company commander. Maj. Hilton was formerly Captain of Co. E, and brought it into service—he was afterwards promoted, and Lieut. Hinson was promoted to the Captaincy. We regret that Maj. Hilton has left us. He was a good officer and a brave man. He faced the music at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, and other places and his conduct was greatly admired and complimented by his company and Regiment.

The whole Regiment has seen the Elephant and for the want of some regular correspondent with the papers of South Carolina, many brave deeds have been left unrecorded, but it is to be hoped that impartial history will do honor to whom honor is due.

T. H. C.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT OF SOLDIERS.—The Mobile Register says that large numbers of the paroled soldiers of the Vicksburg garrison are daily reaching that city. As many as two thousand arrived in a single day.—The same paper remarks, with shame, that large numbers of them were seen enquiring in vain for bread. It says:

The restaurants, as if in terror at the invasion of a band of marauders, closed their doors. In one instance, a soldier thrust his head through a broken pane of glass with five dollars, which he offered for a "piece" of bread, but he could not get it.

Some of these men were in so enfeebled a condition that they could scarcely walk. We have heard of such a party that made application at a late hour to a lady, who furnished them with a plentiful meal of the best her larder afforded, and then provided them with pallets on her gallery. We hope there may have been more such cases, but, with this exception, the treatment of these brave men, so far as we have heard was scandalous.

How the Yankees have Revenged Sumter.

"The Old Guard, a monthly Journal, devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787," is now published in New York. It is ardent in its support of State rights, and against the war. Under the caption, "how we are revenging Sumter," it has the following:

The following are the reported casualties of this war from its beginning to January 1st, 1863:

FEDERALS.	
Killed,	43,874
Wounded,	97,029
Died of disease and wounds,	259,553
Made prisoners,	69,218
Total,	459,674

CONFEDERATES.	
Killed,	20,863
Wounded,	59,915
Died from disease and wounds,	129,000
Made prisoners,	22,199
Total,	222,477

They have killed twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four more of our men than we have of theirs.

They have wounded, not mortally, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen more of our men than we have of theirs.

One hundred and fifty thousand more of our men have died of disease and wounds than of theirs.

They have made prisoners of forty-six thousand more of our men than we have of theirs.

Our total casualties are two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven more than theirs—that is, our casualties have been fourteen thousand more than as much again as theirs.

This is the way we have "revenged the firing on Fort Sumter."

But this is not all. We have spent almost two thousand millions more of money than they have spent.

We have made one hundred thousand of our women widows.

We have made one million of children fatherless.

We have destroyed the Constitution of our country.

We have brought the ferocious savagery of war into every corner of society.

We have demoralized our pulpits, so that our very religion is a source of immorality and blood.

Instead of being servants of Christ our ministers are servants of Satan.

The land is full of contractors, thieves, provost marshals, and a thousand other illegal tools of despotic power, as Egypt was of vermin in the days of the Pharaohs.

We are rapidly degenerating in every thing that exalts a nation.

Our civilization is perishing.

We are swiftly drifting into inevitable civil war here in the North.

We are turning our homes into charnel houses.

There is a corpse in every family.

The angel of death sits in every door.

The devil has removed from Tartarus to Washington.

We pretend that we are punishing the rebels, but they are punishing us.

We pretend that we are restoring the Union, but we are destroying it.

We pretend that we are enforcing the laws, but we are only catching negroes.

That is the way we are "revenging Sumter."

Selling our souls to the devil, and taking Lincoln & Co.'s promise to pay. We have it in greenbacks and blood.

That is the way we are "revenging Sumter."

An Address from the President.

President Davis has issued an Address to the Confederate States reminding them that there is no alternative but victory or subjugation as slaves and utter ruin. All that is necessary to insure victory, is that those who have been called to the field should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the army of the Confederacy as to ensure success.

After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty.

He declares general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men absent without cause, who shall with the least possible delay return to duty, but no excuse will be received for delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this order in the State in which such absentee may be.

The publication of amnesty extends to all accused or convicted of absence without leave or desertion, except those twice convicted.

The Proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women in the Confederacy to try the use of their all powerful influence in aid of this cause.

Proclamation By the President of the Confederate States.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow men, and to their God? Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms: are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence comes the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my Proclamation, setting apart FRIDAY, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

France in Mexico.

From the proclamation of Gen. Forey in the city of Mexico, it is evident that we are about to have France as a permanent neighbor on our Southern frontier. The French army is in full possession of the metropolis, apparently to the great joy of the people. The Te Deum has been sung in the Cathedral; most of the Mexican cities had notified their adhesion to the new order of things. A government had been inaugurated—the Executive to consist of Almonte, the Bishop of Mexico, and Gen. Salas; and we are told this arrangement was received with vehement cheers for France, the Emperor, and the Mexican monarchy.

Gen. Forey's proclamation invites the co-operation of all good Mexicans in establishing a government according to the designs of the Emperor, which designs he, Gen. Forey, is instructed to explain. These designs are clearly and absolutely set forth. There are to be no more forced contributions. Sales of national estates, made in good faith, are to remain valid. The press is to be regulated according to the French law. Taxation is to be regulated "as in civilized countries," and certain taxes on consumption to be suppressed. Recruiting for the army to be conducted according to a settled system. The Catholic religion is to be respected, and bishops are to be restored to their sees. "If possible," freedom of worship is to be proclaimed—"that great principle of modern society."

To carry out and establish this system of government will require the continued aid and supervision of his Imperial Majesty, and we may be quite sure that he will not fail to afford that paternal assistance.

Thus Mexico is a French dependency.—Notwithstanding the defection of England from the enterprise, on its very threshold, and the secret or open opposition both of England and the Federal Union, the Emperor has gained his point, after a short war; has achieved perhaps the grandest work of his reign, and established a predominating French influence in the fairest region of the New World. Henceforth, the Gulf will be swarming with French ships of war; French soldiers will be seen on the Rio Grande; and in all political arrangements of this continent, France will be counted for something. At all this we profess ourselves more than pleased. Mexico, in her chronic anarchy, was bound to fall under the overmastering influence of either England, the United States, or France. France is the only Power in the world that has manifested any friendly feeling towards this Confederacy in its terrible struggle for independence. She is united to us by many ties of interest and of sym-

pathy; and, of the three Powers above named, she is the only one we could tolerate on our Southern border. By settling herself in Mexico, she not only keeps out enemies, but introduces a friend.

The Question of Parole.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, to the New York Times, says:

Arrangements have been made by Commissioners Ludlow and Ould, that captures of officers and men shall be reduced to possession and delivered at City Point, on the James river, and at a convenient point on the Mississippi.

No more paroles will be acknowledged, and if any are given by either officers or men, they will be null and void, and the parties to whom they are given ordered to duty. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by commanders of opposing armies, who can exchange or release prisoners at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders. This rule will prevent surrenders for the purpose of being paroled.

The issue between Commissioners Ludlow and Ould has been made upon the subject of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, which declares punishment upon all our officers and men commanding negro or mulatto troops, and upon such troops themselves.

The Confederate authorities, who have used the services of negroes and half breeds—Indians and negroes have been notified by Col. Ludlow that the United States Government will throw its protection around all the officers and men, without respect to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—As there is a considerable quantity of this article planted the present season, we warn our readers to be careful how they leave it exposed to stock. A valuable young horse died near the depot on Saturday last, it is supposed from having partaken of it in the green state. The stalk is said to contain flint, and operates on the intestines like ground glass. Whether, or not, our farmers and others, should investigate its good and bad qualities, for stock is too valuable to be exposed to danger now.—Yorkville Enquirer.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY.—CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24th, 1862.—Having been appointed CHIEF COMMISSARY for the State of South Carolina, with approval of the Secretary of War, with instructions to divide the State into five divisions; for each of which divisions a Division Commissary has been appointed by the Commissary General.

Division No. 1, Captain K. L. SIMONS Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Abbeville and part of Edgefield adjoining.

Division No. 2, Captain S. C. MEANS Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Spartanburg, Laurens, Union, Newberry and part of Edgefield.

Division No. 3, Captain I. D. WITHERSPOON Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw and Richland.

Division No. 4, Captain JOHN F. RILEY Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Lexington, Orangeburg, Barnwell, Colleton and part of Edgefield.

Division No. 5, Captain WM. NETTLES, Acting Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Williamsburg and Clarendon.

The Division Commissaries will publish a list of their Sub-Commissaries and Agents as soon as they are appointed.

Each Division Commissary is furnished with the power of impressment, and will, when necessary for the Subsistence of the Army, impress Subsistence Stores within their Division bought for sale, paying according to the rates fixed by the schedule of the impressment Commissioners. Speculators are warned not to offer for Subsistence prices beyond those fixed by this schedule.

No Commissary nor Government Agent, from any quarter, is authorized, under any pretext, to make purchases of Subsistence Stores in this State, except under the orders of the Division Commissaries above named—it being the design of the Secretary of War to prevent competition between the Commissaries of different States. The Division Commissaries are instructed, therefore, to prohibit interference within their Divisions, to prevent the shipment of supplies purchased by Commissaries or Commissary Agents under other than their authority, and to impress the stores if necessary.

H. C. GUERIN,

Major and Commissary Subsistence.

[Lancaster Ledger Print.]

Aug. 5,

31

KERSHAW & CONNORS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Equity.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

J. B. KERSHAW, | W. M. CONNORS

Camden, S. C. | Lancaster, C. H.

Aug. 10, 1863.

IN EQUITY.

LANCASTER DISTRICT.

William Belk, and others.

vs.

Anna Belk and others.

Bill for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that J. Green Funderburk, and Martha Jane his wife, two of the defendants to the above bill, reside without the limits of this State. It is ordered on motion of Williams & Allison, solicitors for complainants, that said J. G. Funderburk and wife Martha Jane Funderburk do answer, plead or demur to the bill in above case on or before the 20th day of October 1863, otherwise judgement pro confesso will be ordered against them.

J. H. WITHERSPOON,

C. E. L. D.

July 8, 1863.

22—3m.

Estate of Rebecca Truesdale, deceased.

The undersigned having applied to the Court of Ordinary for Lancaster District for permission to make a final settlement and distribution of the Estate of Rebecca Truesdale, deceased, the Legatees, and all others interested in said Estate, are hereby notified to appear at the said Court, to be holden at Lancaster Court House, on the 10th day of October next, to show cause, if any they can, why the application aforesaid should not be granted.

THOMAS J. CAUTHEN,

Executor Rebecca Truesdale, dec'd.

July 8, 1863,

22—3m.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE

Offered, at private Sale, a Tract of Land, containing sixty seven acres, forty or forty-five acres of which is in woods; situate in the southern suburbs of the Village of Lancaster, a portion being within the incorporate limits. The Tract embraces the old Muster-field. It is susceptible of being divided into several fine building Lots.

For particulars, as to terms &c., apply to
W. M. CONNORS, Agt.

April 15, 1863.

10—1f

Fine Stock.

My though-bred Horse

DAPPLE JOHN

will stand the ensuing Spring Season, commencing the first week in March, at my residence near Hanging Rock.

DAPPLE JOHN is full-blooded Jenson and Canadian. He is so well known in this section that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in commendation of his superior qualities. His Colts speak for themselves, and they are unhesitatingly pronounced by good judges to be among the best stock of our country. For fineness of form, spirited appearance and activity of motion, he is not excelled by any horse in the State.

Mares from a distance can be accommodated with stabling and pastures.

Terms: for the Insurance \$20.00.

JAMES M. INGRAM.

Feb. 25, 1863,

3—1f

WILLIAMS & ALLISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Equity.

LANCASTER, C. H., S. C.

Will practice in the District of Lancaster.

Prompt attention given to Collections. Mr. WILLIAMS may be consulted at Yorkville, S. C., and Mr. ALLISON at his office in the Court House, at Lancaster.

July 7th 1863.

21—1f

MELTON & WITHERSPOON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Equity.

Will practice in Lancaster and the surrounding Districts.

C. D. MELTON, | B. J. WITHERSPOON,

Chester, S. C. | Lancaster C. H.

January 11, 1860.

48—1

Dr. ALFRED CRAVEN

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

YORKVILLE, S. C.,

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Lancaster Village and surrounding country.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold Plate, from one to a full set.

June 11th, 1866,

16—1y

C. B. NORTROP.

Attorney at Law

AND

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,

Will practice in Lancaster and the neighboring Districts.

OFFICE AT LANCASTERVILLE.

October 21st, 1861.

37—1y

JUST RECEIVED.

14 BOXES OF TOBACCO.

July 1, 1863.

J. B. BOYD,

21—d